The Washington Times

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1916.

THE BREAD-AND-BUTTER CHARGE

There never has been any logical reason why bread and butter should be served free on hotel and restaurant bills of fare. It is a curious American custom, that in the long run benefits neither the refectory nor the patron. On general principles, it is best to charge for what is served and pay for what is con-

But this is not the whole of the case, when it comes to putting on the menus a new charge. If the customer is to pay for bread and butter as a separate item, he should be assured that he will benefit in other directions. The portion of meat or pastry or vegetables served under the old free-bread plan, carried a charge high enough to make up, presumably, the donation of bread. The business was not organized with the expectation of getting merely a fair price for the things that were charged for and then losing on the bread and butter; in the aggregate, despite free bread, the presumption was that a profit was to be gained.

Putting bread on the charge list should mean moderation in charges for other things. It will be a big revenue producer, for it is universally consumed. The customer is entitled to consideration in other directions.

THE SCHOOLS OPEN AUAIN

Belated by the embargo placed upon them on account of the infantile paralysis scare, the public schools of the District reopened today. It is stated that the initial enrollment will be about 50,000. On the whole, the school facilities are better than in many years. The new Central High School and the Dunbar High School for colored students are ready for business, after a checkered experience that for a time threatened to make the utilization of new buildings impossible at the beginning of this season.

There will be a wide difference of opinion whether there was good and sufficient reason to postpone the opening of the schools; but the publie demand for such action was such that an earlier opening would probably have been followed by the reof many families to ser children, with the result that school work would have been demoralized for the entire year.

Overcrowding of schools will not be ended by reason of the acquisition of two new high schools and the big Grand View building; it never will be ended until there is a more liberal and intelligent policy toward its best form by the Grand View structure is desirable in order that be reduced. The District's schools have been put on the way to a decidedly more practical and efficient organization.

RAILWAYS FOR CHINA, WITH AMERICAN MONEY

A single contract for the construcrecently organized under the leadership of the National City Bank group, will finance the operation.

engineers, contractors, and manufac- tury ago in this country. turers will provide the greatest railway thus far constructed in China. It is the biggest single demonstration of the wisdom of the men who organized this corporation. The Teuton forces on Roumania, the of the nation was getting a vision, opened up to it by the war, of the possibilities in the foreign field; the whole world was turning toward America for financial support and the products of its industries.

China will be the greatest possible incentive to maintain China as a believed possible. Lemberg was not free field, an open-door market for taken, but a great advance toward the whole world. It is a service of it was achieved, and the new Rus- leaders have wished to utilize its notice on Japan, and any other coun- sian commander won laurels for his vast waterpowers for industrial detry that may covet special privileges strategy. there, that the United States is not going to neglect its opportunities in that direction.

Development of China's railways well as our customer; but the com-If they do the investing, they will one vital condition with which Berget the business that the investment lin now realizes it must count at all Duma.

tablish itself in the east and in South America as well.

TEUTONS WIN IN BALKANS

It has been the theory of the al lies that Austria must first be crushed, then Turkey and Bulgaria, and finally that all force shall be directed to the major task of reducing British. Germany. In this analysis of the war's probable course, the Balkan campaign takes a highly important place. Roumania's entrance into the war afforded opportunity for the entente powers to take the offensive in the Near East, and there was no hesitation in doing it. Roumania hurled an army into Transylvania, and for a time it looked as if the coliapse of Austria was at hand. The Hungarians were seized by panic, and Germany rushed forces

and leaders to the new danger point. But the Balkan riddle seems insoluble. The entente sustained a series of diplomatic defeats in the early stages of the war, which made the Near Eastern enterprises a pitiful series of calamities. They were no more fortunate in their early military efforts. But they held on like grim death, rehabilitated a other effort, put the screws on Greece, and bided their time.

The diplomatic tide turned; Roumania came in, and Greece is as good as in-but likely, at that, not much good to her allies. It looked as if the western powers were at last to establish an overwhelming dominance.

Now comes another reversal. The entente success in diplomacy is followed quickly by another military failure. Berlin announces, and Sofia by any nation. and London admit, that the Roumanian invasion of Transylvania has been checked by a great defeat of the invaders. How decisive was the three days' struggle in the Transylvanian mountains cannot yet be gathered from the dispatches; but Bucharest admits that the Roumanians were surrounded, and had a terrific time cutting their way out, and have retired. It indicates, at least, that the Transylvanian campaign is suspended for an indefinite time, likely to be long; and, further, that the Teutons have not yet been put under such pressure that they cannot shift forces over their shorter lines from one battle front to another and ac-

complish effective operations. The Transylvanian disaster to the allied campaign is an emphatic negative to all notions that an early end of the war is in sight. Berlin is declaring the struggle will continue throughout 1917. The allies are making all dispositions with the view to at least that long a war. There is no sound reason to expect an earlier end.

MONITORS IN LAND FIGHTING

The British introduction of "tanks" in their advance on the Somme line, is followed by the appearance of ironlad monitors on the canals of that region, under French auspices. The territory is criscrossed by a network of canals and canalized rivers; Belgium, especially has one of the most wonderful systems of natural and artificial waterways building construction. The policy in the world, and it is connected with of larger buildings, represented in a system hardly less complete in northern France. Without doubt the use of these water courses for the better organization and supervision introduction of powerful vessels will may be had, and that its cost may give the French a considerable advantage.

It will not be correct, however, to assume that the utilization of waterways in this fashion is anything new in war. It dates back at least to our own civil war, in which the Mississippi and its tributaries were covered with the famous "tin clads" that tion of 2,000 miles of railway took a highly important part in the through the most densely populated capture of Vicksburg, the opening and productive section of China is of the Mississippi, and the splitting announced. An American firm gets of the Confederacy on the line of the the construction business, while the great river. The French and their American International Corporation, allies are merely adapting to the conditions of their terrain and the character of present-day war, the methods and instruments that were Thus American finance, American most effectively applied a half cen-

RUSSIANS ADVANCE AGAIN

With the apparent intention of relieving the pressure of the Bulgartime was ripe for it; the business Russians have resumed their drive in Galicia. They have been quiet should have had opportunity to consolidate previous gains of territory, strengthen their positions, and bring nate position. up supplies and reserves. The for-Such an American investment in mer offensive was carried farther than, when it began, was generally industries, Switzerland will doubt-

It is admitted by Berlin that the Russians are again pushing forward, lack of certain raw materials will and that they are getting nearer to be made up to it by the advantage Lemberg. The one persistent, unre- of the cheapest and most uniform means inevitable awakening of the lenting offensive of either side is waterpower, perhaps, in the world. empire. It will be our competitor as now that of the allies in the west. Whatever happens in any other field, petition is certain to develop any- the French and British appear to how. If America does not invest in have the men and the material to China, Europe and Japan will; and maintain their aggressive. This is

hecessarily carries along with it times. The western powers seem Now is the time for America to es- able to make gains just about in proportion as they are willing to pay for them; and while their reports of losses are appalling-Britain's amounting to near 4,000 a day in recent weeks-yet it is doubtful if they are losing as heavily as the enemy, whose losses in prisoners alone seem to be about as great as the fatalities among the French and

When General Brusiloff began the late Russian drive, it was announced that Russia had solved the problem that was most serious for her, that of ammunition and supplies. There has been no definite testimony whether a partial exhaustion of these compelled the suspension of the offensive; but the confidence of the allies' leaders in discussing this aspect justifies the belief that there is little prospect of a shortage of this kind. Japan is sending immense amounts of munitions from her factories; the factories of Britain are running at a capacity almost beyond realization; the United States is contributing heavily; and there has been a mobilization of Russia's own capacity for production, such as before this war could not have been dreamed. Russia was crippled when the Germans swept into old Poland Serbian army, massed forces for an- and the Baltic provinces, because she lost at that time so great a part of her industrial producing capacity; much of it, moreover, was taken over by her enemies in condition to be utilized by them. When the war's full story is written, this business of Eheu! my bygone Girls! making an industrial country of Russia and doing the big share that has been done right at home toward "I Should Have Had an Iron Cross supplying factory products to Russian armies, will stand out as one of the biggest things accomplished

GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND

Switzerland and Germany have patched up their commercial differences by an arrangement that, it is stated, is to continue until April next. The date is significant, for if the war is not ended then there will have to be a renewal or readjustment of the terms.

It is provided that each country may exchange its surplus products in its special lines for the other's surplus in other lines. The arrangement precludes the possibility of Switzerland becoming a pipeline for introducing imported articles into Germany. Switzerland, entirely surrounded by belligerent nations, would be shut off by the allies from its touch with the outside world, if it presumed to use its neutrality to cloak dealings in contraband with Germany and Austria. Likewise, if Switzerland should send German coal and steel to France, it would be cut off by Germany from these prime necessaries.

The present arrangement, which is presumed to have been satisfactory to the allies, concerns only the domestic products of Switzerland. That country needs coal and iron; Germany has them. So Germany, it is reported, will furnish Switzerland 253,000 tons of coal per month and corresponding quantities of iron and

Germany is especially desirous that Switzerland turn itself into a munitions factory for Germany and Austria, as Japan has done for the allies. The raw materials would be provided from Germany, and the products sent back there. Under such an arrangement, Germany might reasonably expect Switzerland to be a most useful economic ally. But there is this difficulty again, that the entente powers could put the clamps on Switzerland, and they would unquestionably do so. Japan and the United States would not now be shipping war supplies to the allies, if Germany could prevent. Their control of the sea enables them to secure deliveries from the United States; the trans-Siberian railway handles a large part of the supplies from Japan.

Switzerland's wonderful mountains are almost unique in that they stand for nothing much but scenery. They do not contain the coal and metals that our own Alleghanies and Rockies possess. Their commercial value is almost entirely limited to the attraction they afford to tourists, and that attraction has ceased to draw revenue during the war. Switzerland has the most pressing need, therefore, to develop industries; but the conditions imposed by war on every mile of her border for some weeks, and by this time compel her statesmen to calculate with the utmost nicety every effort to bettering the country's unfortu-

To the extent that it is able to engage, during the war, in varied new less be a changed country after the war. For a generation its farsighted velopment, and much had been accomplished in this direction. The

Changes in Petrograd. PETROGRAD, Oct. 2.—Under an imperial ukase published today, Alexanrde Khvostoff is succeded as minister of the interior by Mr. Protopopoff. The ukase appoints Mr. Protopopoff marshal of nobility of the Province of olimbirsk and vice president of the Duma.

The Hoisery. In al letter to his wife, an officer of a Canadian battalion, pinned these lines on a pair of scake, to illustrate the need of hose for the men



Oh, maddening stitches, plain and puri. How oft they've made my poor head whiri. For men must fight—but I'm a girl, And so I'm knitting socks for thec.

My mother taught me how to knit,
I hope with all my heart they fit—
If not as socks—well, as a mitt,
Or pass them on—thy Hoslery.
—London (Ontario) Advertiser.

The general strike in New York does not amount to much more than a first lieutenant.—Chicago Evening Post.

Lines. Suggested by William Butler Yeats'

One I used to idolise,
And Two or Three were "Pearls;"
Four or Five were wondrous "wise."
And Six were Social Whirls;
Seven lived on love-sick sighs,
And Eight or Nine had curis,
While Ten or Twelve had blue, blue

the Day I Married You."

man sat down to breakfast with his ever-loving wife.

Who had grabbed his morning paper from his plate.

She said, "It grieves me greatly that you cannot risk your life and win an Iron Cross for shooting straight."

The man looked at her sadly, for it gave his heart a wrench
To hear her bawl him out in such a way: He thought of how he'd gladly take his place in any trench. And then to her these solemn words

CHORUS.
'I haven't any halo, and no medale have I got,
have never stopped a builet, though
at times I've been half shot.
But when I look around this home and
think what I've gone through,
should have had an Iron Cross the



His wife kept still a moment, which surprised the husband so

He thought she had a paralytic stroke. But all his hopes were shattered when in accents far from low

She muttered, "Them was cruel words
you spoke."

She talked and talked and talked and
talked, then paused and talked

again. Until the poor man's senses gave away.
But just before he lost his grip upon his worn-sut brain
He stopped her long enough these words to say:

CHORUS. "I often think of Sherman and the words he spoke on war. But I wonder what he'd utter could he look behind this door.

If war is tough, I'm certain that he'd these words so true, have had an Iron Cross the day I married you."

-Richmond Planet.

At the point where one be-comes accustomed to the noises that assail a sleeping porch, it is so late in the season that he has to move into the house.—St.

Baby Ballad.

The little rosy dumpling tot

We thought he'd fallen on his head



The doctor scared us half to death, When with a fiendish grin, He said: "Your little darling dear, Has swallowed down a pin."

His next words reassured us though, As pocketing our tin.

He said: "There's not a thing to fear.

It is a safety pin!

—Tom Terry in St. Louis Star.

French Without a Struggle.

Her clothes were plain, she had no class Her hats were absolutely passe.

That poudre de ris.

Is the very best thing
To use on the phis.

—B. K. N., in New York Evening Sun.

The French seem to think

The Death of the Vacation. (With due apologies to one Mr. Bryant)

The melancholv days are come, the saddest of the year,
When all the world's a barren waste, so cold, so dark, so drear.
The Dodgers and the Phillies in flery war are locked—
The sporting editor, indeed, finds now he's overstocked.
And yet in all this contest we find of hope no ray,
What matters even baseball?—Vacation ends today.

Where are the boys, those happy boys, that lately all raised cain? In loud and strident stones they yelled, near drove us all insane. Alas, they all are back in school, those bright and sturdy bovs. And only teacher has to put up with their awful noise. The fear of plague has passed away with the cool October morn and voungsters on their way to school wish they had ne'er been born.

With Due Credit Australian Military Training Quick Work

Between Ages of 12 and 14 Boys Have Ninety Hours a Year-Cadet System Levels Difference Between City and Country Youths.

(This is the second of a series of three articles on "The Australian Military System," instruction finto existence as an added burden to the schoolingsters, it had to be accepted voluntarily. In recompose the central administration made grants to schools meeting the government requirements. All the schoolingsters, it had to be accepted voluntarily. In recompose the central administration made grants to schools meeting the government requirements. All the schoolingsters, and agree of twelve and fourteen years, undergo ninety hours of training each year. Senior cadets, between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years, are trained four full days, twelve half days and given twenty-four night drills, equaling one-quarter day each, every year. The citizen military instruction finto existence as an added burden to the schoolingsters, it had to be accepted voluntarily. In recompose the central administration made grants to schools meeting the schools are now conducting the training. Teachers undertake a special course in order to fit themselves for the work.

The training consists of not less than fifteen minutes each day devoted to physical exercises and a short time occupied in marching drill, which, in practice, is infantry squad drill. In addition, the cadet chooses all fit males between the ages of eighteen and twenty-six, undergo eight years of service, and are trained sixteen full days, of which eight must be in camp

Third, in the militia, men between ighteen and twenty-five years of age, to organize, train and discipline a force of real fighting value. In Australia, as in the United States, primary education is compulsory and free. In most of the antipodean states children remain at school up to fourteen years of age. Schools are found in even thinly populated districts and three-fourths of the children of the country attend the same. The other fourth attend private schools. The commonwealth government has no

The other fourth attend private schools. The commonwealth government has no authority over education, which, as it is in the United States, is a function of the state government. But the central government has power to require training for military purposes in all schools. It was no difficult task to introduce military instruction in the schools, as, before the passage of the defense act, volunteer cadet corps existed in primary institutions of learning. These numbered some 30,000 students and have passed on their name, junior cadets, to the present organizations.

Although Australia is a young country, the effect of the crowding into the cities has slready been marked among the youth of the land. A sharp difference is noted between the city and the country-bred boy. So this physical training is a national asset, even though many of the boys who train, afterwards fall to come up to the high standard set for entrance into the militia. In the schools all cadets are examined medically before being subject to the fatigues of military exercise.

dergo ninety hours of training each years, and dergo ninety hours of training each years. Senior cadets, between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years, are trained four full days, twelve half days and given twenty-four night drills, equaling one-quarter day each, every year. The citizen militia, which includes all fit males between the ages of eighteen and twenty-six, undergo eight years of service, and are trained sixteen full days, of which eight must be in camp during the first seven years of service.

Artillery and engineers and naval recruits train for twenty-five days, of which seventeen are spent in camp during the first seven years of service.

Artillery and engineers and naval recruits train for twenty-five days, of which seventeen are spent in camp during the first seven years of service.

Artillery and engineers and naval recruits train for twenty-five days, of which seventeen are spent in camp during the hours per year is one of the first seven years of the country. Let us examine the three stages of instruction for boys and young men in struction for boys and young men in australia, under separate htels. The purpose of the different periods of schooling are:

First, in the junior cadets, to systematize physical crillis and marching exercises in conjunction with school duties and thus improve bodily development. This plan was found of peculiar advantage to the city-bred boy.

Second, with the senior cadets, between the ages of fourzeen and eighteen. While continuing the physical development, to initiate a general military training that would lighten subsequent recruit instruction.

Primary Education Free.

Third, in the militia, men between the ages of the schools of the popular courses of the schools. While continuing the physical development, to initiate a general military training that would lighten subsequent recruit instruction.

Primary Education Free.

Third, in the militia, men between the same feelings as the done of the principle of the principle of the principle of the principle of the

Under Military Discipline.

Now the cadet comes under military discipline. Companies are as a rule 120 strong, including three officers, five sergeants and four corporals. Nothing tions are attempted in the way of drill, which includes the manual of arms. At times, the companies are formed into battalions for some ceremonial and this gives added sest to the training. As the boys enter into their work with all the enthusiasm of youth, they soon attain a proficiency that approaches the drilling of West Point cadets in the United States. In the outlying districts, the cadet companies recruited in the remote grazing country are remarkable for the physique of the members. Nevertheless, battalions formed in city areas respond rapidly to systematic physical instruction, and show sharp improvement in body, in mentality and in morality at the end of the course.

The introduction to military training is continued for four years. At the end of that time, when the senior cadet reaches, his eighteenth year, he is brought before the medical officer of his training area for examination. He is then classified as either first, fit; second, conditionally fit; third, temporarily unfit; fourth, unfit; fifth, not substantially of European origin or descent. According to his classification he does or does not enter the established militia. which includes the manual of arms.

xercise. (The third, and last of the series will As the commonwealth government appear tomorrow.)

WHAT'S GOING ON IN CAPITAL RESIDENTS WASHINGTON TODAY

Public rehearsal, Rebew Orchestra, lecture room, Keller Memorial Church, 8 p. m. Meeting, Ladies' Auxiliary of the Eagles, in Eagles' Hail, 8 p. m.

Business meeting, Columbia Chapter, Presbyterian Brotherhood of the Western Presbyterian Church, H street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets northwest, 7:30 p.m.

Meeting, Petworth Woman's Club, Petworth School, S p. m.

Meeting to plan for a memorial service in honor of Mrs. Clars. Bewick Colby, at home of Mrs. Clars. Bewick Colby, at home of Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, 304 Indiama avenue northwest, S p. m.

Meeting, advisory board of the Masonic Club, New Ebbitt, S p. m.

Meeting, Kentucky State Association, New Ebbitt, S p. m.

Ebbitt, 8 p. m.

Special exhibit, original cartoons and cari-catures of Felix Mahony, Corcoran Art Gallery, morning and afternoon.

Meeting, North Washington Citizens' Asso-ciation, Gage School, Second and U streets northwest 8 p. m. northwest, 8 p. m.

First autumn meeting, League of American
Pen Women, Public Library, 8 p. m.

Meeting, Hughes Club of Washington, Fifteenth and F streets northwest, 8:30 p. m.

Opening, Corcoran School of Art, Corcoran
Gallery.

Gallery.

Opening of Y. M. C. A. classes, Y. M. C. A. building, 7 p. m.
Dahlia show of Takoma Park Horticultural Improvement Club, Takoma Park public library, afternoon and evening.

Reorganization meeting of West Washington Citizens' Association, St. David's Hall, 8 p. m. p. m. Meeting, College Women's Club committee, Raleigh, 8 p. m. eigh, 8 p. m. ng. Scout Masters, Boy Scouts, Raleigh 8 p. m.

Meeting, D. A. R., Regents, of the District,
Raleigh, 8 p. m.

Recting, D. A. R., Regents, of the District, Raleigh, 8 p. m. feeting, under auspices of educational de-partment, Y. W. C. A., 7 p. m. feeting, Women's Poreign Missionary So-ciety, Union M. E. Churrch, moker, Professional Chauffeurs' Association, Smoker, Protesenth street northwest, S.p. m. | who died T. | Meeting, directors of the Board of Trade, 4:15 | Fla., will p. m. Opening. new Central High School, 9 a. m. Opening. Epiphany Church gymnasium. Concert by teachers of Studio Hall, Studio

Hall.
Concert, United States Marine Band, Marine
Barracks, 4 p. m.
Concert, United States Soldiers' Home Band,
Soldiers' Home, 4:30 p. m.
Odd Fellows—Langdon, No. 28; Union, No.
11; Beacon, No. 15.
Knights of Pythias—Amarants, No. 28; Century, No. 30. Knights of Pythias-Amarants, No. 28; Century, No. 30.
Order of the Eastern Star-Ruth, No. 1.
Red Men-Receiving of Red Mens' Scroil from White Eagle Tribe.
Order of Eagles-Meeting. ladies' auxiliary, Eagles' Hall, Sixth and E streets northwest.
Masonic-Benjamin B, French, No. 15; Anacostis, No. 21; Pentalpha, No. 23.
Rebekah Lodges-Naomi, No. 1, and Ruth, No. 2, degree with anniversary entertainment for latter.
Guardians of Liberty, District of Columbia Court, No. 1. Court. No. 1.

Meeting. Kallipolis Grotto drill team, at headquartetrs, 712 Twelfth street, 8 p. m.

New National—"Rigoletto," 8:15 p. m. Belasco—"The Cinderella Man," 8:26 p. m. B. F. Keith s-Vaudeville, 2:18 and 8:15 p. m. Poll's—"Bringing Up Father in Politics," 8:18 p. m. Gayety—Burlesque, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m. Lyceum—Burlesque, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m. Loew's Columbia—Photoplays, 10:30 a.

11 p. m. Harden—Photoplays, 16 a. m. to 11 p. Strand—Photoplays, 16 a. m. to 11 p. 1 Casino—Photoplays, 12 m. to 11 p. m. Tomorrow. Meeting, Circle Club of Master Masons ployed by the District Government, 2 Ebbitt, 8 p. m.

Club, Public Library at Taxoma Cark, 18
a, m. to 5 p. m.
Exhibit, cartoons and caricatures by Felix
Mahony, Corcoran Art Gallery, morning and
afternoon.
Meeting, National Capital Dental Society.
New Ebbitt, 8 p. m.
Meeting, Kentucky State Association, New
Ebbitt, 8 p. m.
Meeting, Columbia Heights Citizens' AssociaMeeting, Columbia Heights Citizens' Associa-Meeting, Columbia rieigns Cincells accel-tion, Postoffice building, Fourteenth street and Park road northwest, 8 p. m. Jeint meeting, directors of Peace, Prosperity, and Preparedness League and kindred Dem-ocratic organizations, Fifteenth and H atreets northwest, 2:50 p. m.

FUNERAL RITES FOR

Places and Time of Services Arranged by Bereaved Families.

Floyd Vernon Brooks, jr. Funeral services for Floyd Vernon Brooks, jr., who died Saturday at Georgetown University Hospital, be held at Calvary Baptist Church tomorrow at 2 o'clock. The remains are at his late residence, 512 Lamont street

John Kehl.

Funeral services for John Kehl, son of William Kehl, who died yesterday, will be held at his parents' residence. 420 I street northeast, tomorrow at 2:30 o'clock. Interment in Prospect Hill

Cemetery. M. Martha Mundell. Funeral services for M. Martha Mun dell, daughter of the late Joseph and

Martha Mundell, who died at her residence, Cottage Hill, yesterday, will be held at the chapel at Congressional Cemetery tomorrow at 3 o'clock. Maj. William G. Ramsay.

Funeral services and interment fo Major William G. Ramsay, who died Thursday at Guyencourt, Del., aged fifty years, were held Cemetery this morning.

Col. Fayette W. Roe. Funeral services and interment for Col. Fayette W. Roe, U. S. A., retired who died Thursday at Fort Orange, Fia., will take place at Arlington Cemetery today at 3 o'clock.

Henry M. Willis. Funeral services for Henry M. Willis, who died yesterday, will be held at his late residence, 1210 Tenth street south-

Roberta Dorothy Wright.

Funeral services for Roberta Dorothy Wright, daughter of John N. Wright, of Des Moines, Iowa, and formerly of Washington, who died Saturday in her twenty-third year at Sanatorium, Md., will be held at the home of her sister, will be held at the home of her sister. avenue northwest, tomorrow

Mrs. Babette Eichberg. Funeral services for Mrs. Babette Eichberg, were held at the residence, 114 North Washington street, by the Rev. Dr. Abram Simon. Interment was made in Hebrew Cemetery.

Grave Diggers Win. NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—After a strike of gravediggers that filled Calvary Cemetery's receiving vaults, the men today returned to work at a raise of from \$2.25 to \$2.50 for a nine-hour day.

Annual flower, fruit, and vegetable exhibition, Brookland Brotherhood, Lord Memorial Hall, afternoon and evening.
Meeting, Treasury branch of the Federal Employes' Union, G. A. R. Hall, 8 p. m.
Meeting, House Economics Association, Morse School, New Jersey avenue and R street northwest, 2 p. m.
Odd Fellows—Amity, No. 27, and Washington, No. 6; Golden Rule, No. 21.
Knights of Pythias—Excelsior, No. 14; Webster, No. 7; Capitol, No. 24, and Myrtle, No. 25.

ster, No. 7; Capitol, No. 24, and Myrtie, No. 25. Rebeksh Lodges-Fidelity, No. 7. Masonic-National, No. 12, F. C.; Arminius, No. 25, F. C. Royal Arch Chapters, Masonic-La Payette, No. 5. Scottish Rite, Masonic-Mithras Lodge of Order of Eastern Star-Mispab, No. 8; Fidel-ity, No. 19.

IDYLIC DRAMA LEADS WEEK'S FILM BILLS

Country Girl Type and Fairs Stories Dominate Photoplay Programs.

Exceptionally well produced by the Lasky Company, with the story of a curious custom of whipping flirts said Brittany as its chief feature, Lash," at Loew's Columbia, the again to the fore as a film star. The prettiness and dainty methods of Miss Doro have made an excellent impression on photoplay patrons, and these features are particularly emphasised in the play that James Young has made from the

Miss Doro appears as the daughter of the prefect of a fishing village. A wealthy young man, who is recovering from a love affair with a mercenary woman, is cast ashore and cared for at the prefect's house. The daughter falls in love with him, although she has been formally betrothed to a fisherman. In accordance with the ancient custom she is sentenced to be whipped for firting with the newcomer. Her sweetheart spirits her to the mainland, however, and marries her. The mercenary woman again tries to attract the young husband, and the fishergiri administers punishment with a riding whip and goes back to the island.

Miss Doro is assisted by an excellent cast, headed by Elliott Dexter. A Sidney Drew comedy and Burton Holmes pictures of Glasgow and Edinborough complete the program. Thursday Blanche Sweet will be seen in her newest film play. Miss Doro appears as the daughter of

"The Revolt," which in its original tage form was written for Helen Ware and was seen here at the beginning of last season with Olga Petrova in the pisy, and is the chief feature of the week's program at Crandall's with Frances Nelson in the leading role.

The World Film Company, which has produced the picture, took considerable liberty with the original text and in the production has made the chief character much more conspicuous than was originally intended. Miss Nelson is seen as the girl who is called upon to choose between conforming to the rigid code of conduct of her home or making an outcast of herself. The play has been given careful production with several unusual settings. "The Rewalt will be repeated tomorrow,"

Valeska Suratt will be presented well-nesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday by the Fox Company in "The Straight Way," a production which gives her opportunity to display a number of startling gowns. play, and is the chief feature of the

Marguerite Clark is presented as 1 eader Theater again by popular retoday in "Little Lady Eileen," the Irien peared with such success. The play is well suited to the ability of Miss Clark and is a refreshing and wholesome story, well acted and well produced. "Little Lady Elleen" will be shown again to-

morrow.

Dustin Farnum will be seen Wednesday and Thursday in his newest Pallas, production, "The Parson of Panamist." In this play Mr. Farnum appears as a militant minister in a small mining community. He appeals to the rougher element because of his wholesomeness and good nature, breaking the bank in the gambling hall and turning that place into a crude Y. M. C. A. His association with the gamblers and roughs

Friday, Saturday, and Sunday Fannie A Tear," produced by the Lasky com-pany with a number of unusual settings.

Apollo.

Beatriz Michelena, the California opera singer, will again be introduced as a film star at the Apollo today in "The Unwritten Law." The play been produced by the California Motion Picture Company with a wealth of

tion Picture Company with a wealth of detail and some exceptional scenic investiture. Miss Michelena has a part that was written especially for her, and in which she completely dominates the action of the piece.

Tomorrow Frances Nelson will be presented by the World Film Corporation in "The Almighty Dollar," an original play written for her. Arthur Ashley appears as Miss Nelson's leading man. Pauline Frederick will be seen Wednesday in the film adaptation of Clyde Fitch's, "The Woman in the Case."

Case."

Thursday Lionel Barrymore will be the star in "The Upheaval." in which he is supported by Margaret Skirvin. Friday the film production of Wilson Barrett's "The Sign of the Cross" will be seen again with William Farnum in the chief role. Saturday Henry B. Walthall will be presented in "The Sting of Victory."

Avenue Grand,

Douglas Fairbanks is generally credited with being at his best as a film star in "Reggie Mixes In," the chief feature of the program at Crandall's Avenue Grand today. Mr. Fairbanks goes to a cheap dance hall to seek adventure and recreation. There he meets a dancer who completely captures his heart. The part of the dancer is played by Bessie Love. The play was produted by the Triangle company under the direction of John Emerson.

John Emerson.
Tomorrow Mae Murray will be seen in
the film adaptation of Belasco's "Sweet
kitty Bellairs." Wedrasday Beatris
Michalena will be seen in "The "Unwritten Law," and Thursday Ormi Hawley
will be presented in Where Love ten Law," and Thursday Ormi Hawley will be presented in . "Where Love Leads," with Rockcliffe Fellowes as

leading man.
Friday W. S. Hart will be the star in
Friday W. S. Hart will be the star in
the Triangle production of "The Apostle
of Vengcance." Roscoe Arbuckle in "The
Waiters' Ball" will be an additional feature. Saturday Peggy Hyland ap in "Saints and Sinners," adapted the play by Henry Arthur Jones.

Savoy.

Blanche Sweet is to be the particular star of the program at Crandall's Sa-voy today in "Public Opinion," produced by the Laskey Company with a particularly well balanced cast. Of special

ticularly well balanced cast. Of special interest to Washington is the appearance of Edyth Chapman, formerly a stock company favorite here, in one of the leading roles.

Miss Sweet is seen as a nurse who is caught in a net of circumstances and accused of polsoning a patient. Public opinion condemns her, and though she is acquitted by a jury when charged with murder, it is not until the real murderer confesses that she is tolerated in the community in which she lives. Elliot Dexter appears as leading man with Miss Sweet.

lives. Elliot Dexter appears as leading man with Miss Sweet.

Tomorrow Lionel Barrymore and Marguerite Skirvin will be seen in "The Upheaval." Wednesday Marguerite Clark will be presented in "Little Lady Elleen." Thursday the play of Washington life, "The Velvet Paw," will introduce Gail Kane and House Peters. Friday Douglas Fairbanks will be seen in "The Half Breed," and Saturday Owen Moore and Marguerite Courtot in "Rolling Stones."